The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 457.] THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1796. [Vol. IV.

I intend to leave the State for a few months.

JAMES WILSON.

March 8.

Two young cows with calf, and a horſe which draws well, for ſale by the ſubſcriber, near the Revd. Bryan Fairfax's.

JOHN HARPER.

March 8.

The Public are hereby notified that the ſubſcriber will make an addition of two ounces, to the three-penny loaf, over and above the weight eſtabliſhed by a late act of the corporation, to all thoſe who chooſe to become his cuſtomers—He hopes that a diſpoſition to oblige will not beunattended to by a generous public.

ANDREW ESTAVE.

March 8.

LOST,

On Monday Afternoon laſt,

A Black Leather Pocket Book,

With Two FIVE DOLLAR BILLS of the Bank of George-Town: ſeveral Accounts and Papers, which cannot be of the ſmalleſt ſervice to any Perſon but the Owner.—Whoever returns the Pocket Book and Papers SHALL RECEIVE

Ten Dollars Reward.

JOHN HUNTER,
Shipbuilder.

March 8.

FOR SALE,

At the STORE under the UNION TAVERN,

New England Rum in barrels,
Anniſeed in do.
Engliſh Muſtard in boxes,
Women's Florentine Shoes in barrels,
Boxes of Chocolate,
Do. Mould Candles,
Do. Dipt do.
Do. Brown Soap,
Firkins of Butter,
Prime Beef in barrels,
Stone Lime by the hogſhead.

March 3.

TO BE RENTED

A BRICK HOUSE,

IN KING-STREET,

Now occupied by Captain Pearcy. Poſſeſſion will be given the firſt of April.

I will alſo ſell or rent

SEVERAL LOTS,

On CAMERON and ST. ASAPH'S-STREETS, Adjoining the Preſident's Houſe.

PETER WISE.

March 3.

To be ſold,

A FEW HUNDRED BUSHELS OF

INDIAN MEAL.

Apply to
ROBT. HENDERSON.
Hamilton's Wharf.

N. B. By Retail at THOS. SIMS' Store, Prince-Street.

March 3.

Will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday the 23d inſt. if fair, and if otherwiſe, on the next fair day,

The perſonal Eſtate of Samuel

Arell, deceaſed, at the place of his late reſidence; conſiſting of horſes, cows, ſheep, farming utenſils and houſehold furniture. Four months credit will be given on all ſales amounting to five pounds or upwards, the purchaſers giving bonds with approved ſecurity.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed are earneſtly intreated to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have claims are deſired to exhibit them without delay to

ELISHA C. DICK, or
PHILIP G. MARSTELLER, } Ex'trs.

March 5.

FOR SALE.

I WILL ſell or let the HOUSE I now live in, on Prince-ſtreet, and give poſſeſſion from the 1ſt of May next. The Houſe is two ſtory high, with a deep Dry Cellar, and the ſituation for buſineſs equal to any in Alexandria. If ſold half the Purchaſe Money will be expected in hand, and the balance in 3 and 6 months.

WM. HOYE.

N. B. I have 200 DOUBLE and SINGLE MATRASSES on hand, with a number of other articles, which will be ſold cheap for Caſh.

March 1. 1796. W. H.

JOHN BRYAN,

Saddler, Cap and Harneſs-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his cuſtomers and the public in general that he continues to carry on his buſineſs in its various branches at his ſhop in Kingſtreet, and hopes from his attention to buſineſs, the quality of his work, and moderation of his prices, to be able to render ſatisfaction to thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom. He has upon hands an aſſortment of Mens' and Womens' Saddles with furniture ſuitable hereto; waggon, cart and dray harneſs, &c.

N. B. He has conſtructed fire buckets on a more approved plan than thoſe commonly in uſe—thoſe gentlemen who wiſh to furniſh themſelves with ſuch may be ſupplied on application as he has a number now ready for ſale.

March 8, 1796. 2 w. 2 m.

BENNETT and WATTS

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the Nancy from Philadelphia,

Blackſmith's Anvils of all ſizes,
Weeding and Hilling Hoes,
Leading Lines,
And-irons with Tongs and Shovel to match,
Chamber Bellows,
India and Printed Cottons,
A few pieces Black Ground Chintzes ſuitable for ſecond mourning,
Hinges and Locks of various kinds,
Nails, Brads, and Sprigs,
Knives and Forks, Cutlean and Penknives,
Hard Metal Table and Tea Spoons,
Braſs Cocks, Ivory Combs,
X Cut, Hand, Pannel, Tenon, and Compaſs Saws,
Joiners' Planes, Bedſtead and other Screws,
Socket and Firmer Chiſels,
Cotton in bags,
Pepper,
Loaf Sugar in barrels,
Young Hyſon, Hyſon, and Bohea Teas,
Seine Twine, &c. &c.

All which they offer for ſale on moderate Terms. They beg leave to obſerve, to all thoſe of their Cuſtomers who contracted accounts with them laſt Spring and Summer, and who, from forgetfulneſs or ſome other cauſe, have neglected hitherto to pay them, that they expect they will now come forward without delay and ſettle them, as after the 1ſt of April enſuing no further indulgence will be given.

March 3. 3w.

For Sale,

Valuable real property in fee ſimple.

A HOUSE and LOT on the ſouth ſide of King ſtreet, the ſecond below Pitt ſtreet, containing in front 31 feet 6 inches and extending back 176 feet 3 inches.

The houſe is built of brick, 27 feet front, by 40 feet deep; two ſtories high with a good brick kitchen; there are two cellars under the houſe, in one of which is a plank floor.

The front part has been occupied as a ſtore, but might be eaſily converted into a parlour; the houſe is well finiſhed throughout, and has every convenience for the accommodation of a family. The lot is encloſed with a neat pailing and laid out in a garden. It will be ſold either for caſh or on credit. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe ſuch property will pleaſe to apply to the ſubſcribers who will give a general warrantee.

JOHN and THOMAS VOWELL.

Alexandria, Feb. 11, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the the ſubſcriber, on Sunday evening the 14th inſt. a negro man named Daniel, about 20 years of age, five feet four inches high, ſtout made—had on and took with him, a blanket great-coat, a blue coatee trimmed with buff, buckſkin breeches, and a variety of other cloathing. It is ſuppoſed he will make towards the Warm Springs, having relations at that place, or for King George county, as he was purchaſed of a Mr Waugh, living there. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who may ſecure ſaid negro in gaol or otherwiſe, ſo that I may have him again, and reaſonable charges added thereto, if brought to my houſe, on the banks of Shenandoah river, Frederick county, Virginia.

JOHN HOLKER.

February 20, 1796.

Soap and Candle Manufactory,

FAIRFAX-STREET.

HENRY GIRD & CO.

RETURN their ſincereſt thanks to the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity, for the very liberal encouragement they have received ſince their commencement in the above buſineſs; and take the liberty of informing them, that they now have ready for ſale a quantity of WHITE and BROWN SOAP, which they flatter themſelves will, on inſpection, be found equal, if not ſuperior, to any ever manufactured in this town.

They have alſo VARIEGATED and SHAVING SOAP, both in balls and ſquares, which they are well convinced muſt prevent the ſkin from peeling or chopping either in the chilling colds of winter or violent heats of ſummer.

They have DIPT CANDLES of all ſizes, and MOULD CANDLES plain and fluted, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms by the dozen or box.

They pretend not to lay claim to public approbation longer than their conduct and manufactures ſhall entitle them, without any other intereſt, to the ſupport of the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood.

☞ Country Dealers will find a particular advantage in applying at this Store, as a very liberal allowance will be made them.

March 1, 1795.

Ricketts and Newton

Have for Sale at their Warehouſe, the corner of Fairfax and Prince-ſtreet,

A quantity of 9 by 11 and 10 by 12 window Glaſs of 100 feet
Sugar in hhds. and barrels
Coffee in barrels and bags
Madeira and Liſbon Wines in pipes and qr. caſks
Loaf and Lump Sugars
Liverpool and St. Ubes Salt
Copperas, brimſtone, madder and indigo
Fig blue in caſks
Bohea and Hyſon Teas
Cotton cards by the box
20d. nails
Cotton in bales
Iriſh linen in boxes and half boxes
8 hhds. Iriſh porter
And one caſk of pewter ware

All of which will be ſold low for caſh, or at their uſual credit.

February 18th.

Notice.

WHEREAS I ſometime in the month of February laſt made a power of attorney to Mr. E. Adams, of Fairfax county, for the purpoſe of collecting the money due on a certain number of bonds, then in his hands, due the eſtate of Joſeph Cockrell, deceaſed, of the ſaid county, I was deceived in ſigning the power of attorney, not knowing the nature of the ſame, neither did I know that the court of Fairfax had granted an adminiſtration on the eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Cockrell, deceaſed; and having ſince diſcovered that it will be greatly to the diſadvantage of the eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Cockrell, deceaſed, and likewiſe to that of Chriſtopher Cockrell of Loudoun county, deceaſed, for the ſaid Adams to collect the money due on the ſaid bonds, as it would greatly prolong the time of paying the legatees, I do, therefore, hereby revoke the ſaid power of attorney, and the ſame is hereby made void; and all perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Cockrell, by bond or otherwiſe, are required not to pay the reſpective ſums, or any part thereof, to the ſaid Adams. And further, the ſaid Adams is hereby requeſted not to make application for the ſame.

her
SUSANNAH ✕ COCKRELL,
mark,

Adminiſtratrix of Chriſtopher Cockrell, who was executor of Joſeph Cockrell, deceaſed.

March 3, 1796.

For Sale

A TRACT OF LAND,

SITUATED on Potowmack River, between Nangemoy and Checkamuxon warehouſes, containing, by patent, 800 acres more or leſs—about 250 of which are cleared.

This Land, from its ſituation, and the quantity of Wood and Timber on it, has a fair proſpect of ſpeedy appreciation, and of being a very deſirable object to adventurers in land.—A particular deſcription is deemed unneceſſary, as, it is preſumed, that thoſe inclined to purchaſe will wiſh to view the Land. The Terms may be known by application to Major Samuel Hanſon, living near Port Tobacco; or the ſubſcriber.

Nangemoy,

March 5, 1796, SAMUEL HANSON.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Sketch of the Debate on the Report of the Committee who had been appointed, pursuant to Mr. Livingston's motion (given in our last) respecting American Seamen. The Report states, that the facts relative to the sufferings of American Seamen were too notorious to need reference to particular cases, and recommends a plan to be adopted to afford them relief; the principal part of which is to appoint two agents, one to be sent to England, the other to the West Indies, to enquire into the situation of American Seamen; to release such as they were able; afford relief to others; and learn the number who have been illegally seized; and that proper offices be established, to which American seamen may apply for certificates of their citizenship.

Mr. Harper had expected, he said, that the committee who made this report would have brought forward some statement of facts on which to found it. But the committee, instead of this, declare, in their report, that they did not think it necessary to enquire into the proofs of facts, as the treatment experienced by our seamen was notorious. He doubted the propriety of legislating on no better grounds than newspaper representation. For his own part he wished to receive every information on this subject, and therefore called upon the representatives from the several sea port towns within the United States to advance what well authenticated instances came under their knowledge of the impressment of our citizens. The subject before the committee was important, and he supposed there could be no difference of opinion as to the propriety of affording protection to our seamen if they needed it; but particular proof of the existence of the abuse should be had before laws were attempted to be enacted. For his part he had not been content with enquiring of individuals, but had recourse to the secretary of state, and he could not hear of any authenticated instance of impressment in which, upon proper representation, redress had been refused. If any instance of improper impressment exists, in which relief had been denied, he wished to know the name of the sufferer and every possible particular.

Mr. Livingston conceived, that if doubts were entertained as to the fact of improper impressment, they should have been stated when the original resolution was brought forward; at that time, however, no doubts were stated as to the existence of the grievance, and the resolution passed unanimously. This resolution did not direct the committee to seek for facts, but to report the means of remedying the evil, the existence of which was then recognized without a dissenting voice. Evidence, however, on the subject had been, he stated, before the house, and might be found among their records. At the last session Mr. Cutting obtained a sum from the legislature for having been engaged in relieving a number of American seamen impressed in England. There was then evidence before the house, that some had been relieved and others not. The member from S. C. wanted proof of any of our seamen now remaining in confinement in the British service. It would be more reasonable to enquire from the aggressors, why they were ever impressed? The member last up had spoken of information he had procured in the office of the secretary of state. The chairman of the committee on this important object had not been so fortunate. When the resolution first passed, he applied to the secretary of state for the desired information, who promised it in a week, at the expiration of which time it was not ready, and on Saturday he received a letter from the secretary, that it could not then be finished, the ordinary business of the office preventing it. Strange matter, said Mr. Livingston, that an opposer of the motion should obtain information, which the friends of it could not procure. He thought it proper to mention this circumstance in his place, that it might be noticed in a proper manner.

He did not believe, however, that to enable the legislature to form a sound decision of this subject, it was necessary to have the information as much detailed as an executive, about demanding reparation for specific injuries in the business. It had been admitted by the member from S. C. that impressments had taken place, but that redress was obtained. But it was necessary to guard against it in future; let us not wait till the unprotected seaman is seized, put on board a man of war, and sent to the East Indies, before the friendly arm of government be extended to his protection. He called on the committee to reflect on the defenceless situation of that useful class of citizens; at a distance from their friends often without money, but slightly related to their captain, who troubles himself but little about the fate of one, if he can get another to supply his place; seized and forced to do the diabolical service on board a British ship; and when it is attempted to relieve him evidence is called for: is he to send it from Calcutta? The United States know that such impressments have existed; this is information enough to legislate on, and it is their duty to prevent them. He should say nothing, he hinted, as to the merits of the mode pointed out by the committee, until the doubts raised as to the propriety of the proceeding in the business were solved.

Mr. Harper rose to say a few words as to the reflection cast on the secretary of state by the member last up. He applied to the secretary to know, whether there were any documents in his office relative to the business. He informed that there were two. One related to four persons impressed on board the Africa; a representation was made; proof was adduced that two enlisted voluntarily, and that the other two were bona fide British subjects. The other case occurred last year, and steps had been taken which it was understood had produced a settlement of the affair.

Mr. Livingston allowed that he had cast an imputation on the secretary for what he had conceived very improper conduct. But the remarks had arisen naturally out of the statement first made by the member last up; who said, that he had had recourse to the Secretary of state's office, from which he naturally inferred, that he must have been in possession of the papers, the object of his fruitless enquiries. Under this impression, the conclusions he had drawn were such as must have naturally arisen in the mind of any man. If the business had been at first stated as the member last explained it, it would have prevented his entertaining for a moment the disagreeable doubts that first occurred, but which were now removed.

Mr. Swanwick said the member from S. C. had called for information; he conceived no particular information necessary. He could mention an instance in which he had immediate concern. A vessel of his going to the West-Indies had all her hands taken out of her, and obliged to work the guns of the English frigate; and on their expostulating, that though they were prisoners they did not wish to work the guns, they were threatened with whipping, and the captain was told, if he interfered, he should be whipped and sent home to Scotland, of which country he was a native. If he had thought facts were wanting, by a single advertisement in one of the Philadelphia papers, they would have been overpowered with facts. But if he had done so, he supposed he should have been charged with raising dissatisfaction in the minds of the people, or with encouraging jacobinical principles. He therefore did not do it. But without going out of the walls of the house, he said he found evidence sufficient. He read an extract from the communication of the secretary of state, dated March 2, 1794, in which were mentioned the representations made by sundry merchants of Philadelphia, (of whom he was one) respecting the impressments of American seamen. This document was thought sufficiently strong to make an article of instruction to Mr. Jay in his late negotiation; but owing to certain difficulties, no specific agreement was entered into by him for their relief.

The plan now before the house, said Mr. Swanwick, is intended to remedy the difficulties which have been urged as obstacles in this business, by opening registers in which to enter every American seaman, by which may be known at any time the number of seamen belonging to the United States, and by means of which every such seamen would be possessed of a certificate of his citizenship.

The object of the committee, said Mr. Swanwick, is that the President of the United States shall send agents to England and the West-Indies, in order to afford relief to any American citizen which may have been illegally seized. Every one knows, said he, what has been felt on account of American seamen carried into Algiers. No evidence was required with respect to their numbers, or how they were employed. The United exertions of the whole American people seemed to cry out for their releasement, and the business at length has been effected. And let us not, said he, attend to our distressed citizens in one part, but in all parts of the world. Let us not, he said, be too nice about evidence. These men are generally ignorant, and cannot give the necessary information; he thought, however they had sufficient information for legislating upon in the present case. He hoped, therefore, the report would not be recommitted until the committee had discussed the business.

Mr. Goodhue said, the member from New York, on bringing forward this business, had charged government with looking upon the distresses of American seamen with apathy, and blushed on account of its conduct towards them. He represented, he believed, twenty times the number of seamen that that gentleman represented; he was himself, indeed, formerly a seaman, yet he did not believe the evil complained of existed to any alarming degree.

Mr. Cutting, it had been said, had relieved many seamen; that was in the year 1790. Last summer the British took many vessels bound to France, but did not take the crews. There were some instances, he said, in which seamen had been impressed, and he should be in favour of every necessary step to afford them relief; but no obloquy should be thrown on government. Neither does the evil exist to the extent it might have been supposed when the business was brought forward. A member from Pennsylvania had mentioned a particular instance: he could mention a particular instance of a French vessel which had so ill-treated some American seamen, as to be cashiered, on a representation being made to the French government.

Mr. Dayton (the Speaker) said that he had not expected an opposition to the resolution under consideration on the ground of fact; that he could not have supposed any member would have questioned the existence of the evils, which the propositions were calculated to remedy. He entertained a belief that the impressments of American seamen, particularly on board of British ships of war, was a matter of too general notoriety to need any evidence at this time. But the member from South Carolina, who manifested the most zealous opposition to those measures, had admitted that there had existed instances of this sort, and as it must follow that what had once existed might again exist, it behoved Congress to make provision tending to prevent, or at least most speedily and efficaciously to remedy them.

Mr. Dayton declared, that he heartily approved the object of the resolution, as originally proposed by the member from New York, and the general principles of the report founded thereon, as a question of humanity and of great national policy. It was, however, with pain that he heard the worthy mover draw into unfavorable question the conduct of the secretary of state, and indulge himself in some severe reflections and imputations upon that officer—Mr. Dayton ascribed it to an irritability, and perhaps an honest irritability, upon this subject so interesting to Americans. He ascribed it to a warmth of temper in which, in this particular case, the cooler judgment of that gentleman, and the knowledge of the real character and conduct of the secretary of state had no agency or influence. The expressions which had been uttered by some gentlemen in the course of the discussion, tending to charge our government with a criminal apathy and indifference towards this description of citizens, did by no means, Mr. Dayton said, meet with his approbation. He believed them to be unfounded, for he was persuaded that whenever it heard, it did whatever it could to relieve the seamen of the United States, and to obtain for those who, unfortunately, needed it complete redress. Having said thus much in vindication of the conduct of government, he returned to the resolution itself, and declared himself its advocate. It contained, neither in its words nor spirit, any imputation upon the executive of the sort hinted at. The question was simply, whether the seamen of America should, when impressed by foreigners, wait the slow process of a representation of the government in the American metropolis, or be furnished with a protector in every country and almost every port,

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

LONDON, NOV. 20.

Monday sen'night FRANCIS WARD, peruke maker, of Dean street, Westminster, was apprehended by virtue of a warrant from the magistrate of the public office, Queen square, charged with having painted on two sides of his shew board—"CITIZEN WARD, SHAVER TO THE SWINISH MULTITUDE."

The magistrate told Mr. Ward, he thought him a very imprudent man, in the very face of the magistrate, to have such inflammatory language painted on his board. Mr. Ward said he thought he had a right to put any thing on his shew board that pleased him, provided it did not molest any body else. After a long examination the magistrate persuaded him to have the board taken down, and he was discharged.

On Wednesday, in consequence of the board not being taken down, one of the clerks belonging to the office went to Ward's landlord to solicit his interference; who said he had no right to take down the board, or to direct his tenant what he should have painted on it.

Early on Friday morning Ward was apprehended again, and taken before Mr. Kirby and four other magistrates. Mr. Kirby expressed his surprize that, after the very lenient treatment Ward had received, he should persist in keeping up the board: he said in answer, that he found by keeping up the board he had a great many new customers, and that he had counsel's opinion about it. The magistrate wished to know what the counsel's opinion was; Mr. Ward declined answering this question; but after some persuation told them that the counsel said, "he was a blockhead for putting up the board, and the magistrates of Queen-square were blockheads for interfering to pull it down." After another long examination, Mr. Ward refusing to take down the board, another charge was exhibited against him of circulating a seditious pamphlet, entitled, "Scar et Devils," which Mr. Shepherd, an officer belonging to the office, had procured from his shop. The part deemed seditious was in verse: the magistrates said it alluded to the King, charging him with being a miser, and riding in a rubbish cart. They demanded bail; which being offered by two of Ward's friends he was liberated.

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

SAVANNAH, FEB. 18.

The congeniality of sentiment between the congress of the United States and the State of Georgia, as to corruption or attempts to bribe the Members of a Legislature, is somewhat extraordinary.

On the 6th ult. the House of Representatives of the United States resolved, That any attempts to influence the conduct of this house, or its members in its legislative functions, by any motives other than the public advantage, is an high contempt of this House and a breach of its privileges.

On the 16th the House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, resolved, That the offer of any money, or other private advantage of whatsoever nature, to any member of this House, in order to influence his vote or decision on any question which may come before him, is one of the highest crimes which can be committed against the rights of a free people, and that in acceptance of any bribe by any member of this house is so flagrant an abuse of the sacred trust reposed in him that it ought and does disqualify the member so accepting from holding a seat therein.

Extract of a letter from Louisville, dated Feb, 13.

"The elections took place partially yesterday. Major Berrien is elected Treasurer, Colonel Hammond Surveyor General, and Dr. Burke Health Officer. A law is passed vesting the corporation (of Savannah) with the jurisdiction of causes as far as 50 dollars. About 50 or 70 Indians have appeared on the frontiers this week, and have killed four men; it is said from 100 to 200 men have crossed the Oconee in pursuit of them; however an express arrived to day from Bernard, who says the nation are not generally engaged in it—only the Uchee towns."

AUGUSTA, Feb. 25.

A Modern Representative—*one who neither cares for your interest nor your welfare, provided he can get a share of the general plunder. If he cannot get a share he becomes all at once a flaming patriot, harangues against corruption and venality, till like the noisy mastiff, he re-*

ceives an opiate morsel from the thieves, whom he is placed against. This puts me in mind of boys running after a coach, who when they are driven away by those who have already gotten a place, bawl out, "Holla Coachman, whip behind! !"

RICHMOND, MARCH 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Norfolk, to his correspondent in this city, dated Feb. 28, 1796.

"By the captain of a vessel which arrived here yesterday, and who left Antigua on the 8th of this month, we are informed, that the British fleet had, a few days before he left Antigua, arrived in the West Indies, and that a part of them which were destined for Hispaniola, passed by on their way to the above island."

PETERSBURG, MARCH 4

A vessel arrived at Norfolk on Saturday last from the West-Indies, has brought an account of the arrival of part of the British fleet of transports from England, at Barbadoes.

Alexandria, March 10.

From a Correspondent.

The evils to which American seamen have been subjected, and might in future experience without some precautionary measures, may not need any evidence to support the fact. The assertion, however, that government has viewed their case with a "*criminal apathy and indifference*" by no means stands on the same ground; for though in the one case we might be overpowered with testimony from a single advertisement in a Philadelphia paper, the other rests upon the *ipse dixit* of an impassioned declamator. While it is to be lamented that indulgence of temper should occasion a departure from truth, or give vent to expressions which the cooler moments would condemn, it does not lessen the assertion, for it is the duty of all to guard against the ebulition of passion, particularly those who are placed in so conspicuous a situation as that from whence the expression in question originated; nor are the feelings which the discussion of the subject would excite to warrant it, since every American would feel with equal sympathy for the suffering of a fellow citizen, but it is to be hoped that there are few who would calumniate the government for the shew of great zeal in a cause however meritorious.

It is stated in a Petersburg and Richmond paper that the British West India fleet has arrived. This intelligence we think premature, as a matter of such consequence would not pass unnoticed at Norfolk, where the vessel is said to have arrived which brought it; and we have the papers from thence three days later than the letter which gives the account, without a rumour of the kind.

We have received, and will publish in our next, the *Repealing Bill* passed by the Legislature of Georgia.

Extract from an Address from Robert Goodloe Harper of South Carolina, to his Constituents, containing his reasons for approving of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation with Great Britain.

It has often been asked what benefit do we derive from the treaty? How does it conclude to our advantage? In the first place it settles our former differences with Great Britain, differences which every day became more and more serious and embarrassing, and settles them in a manner consistent with our rights and our honor. As it was a case of mutual and contrary demands, we have given up something in order to gain the rest, and to avoid the danger of a quarrel; which, in any possible event, must have been attended with very great mischief. And secondly as to our commerce, we have gained important advantages in many parts of it, particularly the East-India and Canada trade, without making any unusual or improper concession; we have placed the whole of it, for a certain time, on a permanent footing instead of the precarious state in which it formerly was, dependent on the temporary proclamations of the British government; and we have laid the foundation for a more lasting, and a more extensively beneficial arrangement.

The question is not whether this treaty be as advantageous as we could wish, or had a right to expect; but whether, such as it is, our interest requires, all circumstances considered, that it should be accepted? Whether there be reasonable ground to hope for more advantageous terms, by further negociation; and if not, whether these terms, such as they are, be not preferable to an acquiescence under the injuries of which we complain, or an attempt to redress them by measures of compulsion. I can discern, after the most careful consideration, no reasonable ground to hope for more advantageous terms for negociation, and I am most decidedly of opinion that between accepting these and either acquiescing tamely in our wrongs, or attempting to vindicate them by compulsory measures, of any kind, there ought to be no hesitation.———

But, fellow-citizens, if the treaty were, what I do not think it is, a disadvantageous and unequal one, are there no reasons why we should acquiesce in it? It is an act of our government, a law, agreed on and enacted by the proper majority of those whom we ourselves have appointed to make treaties.—Is it right to resist every law which we do not approve, which we believe to be a bad one? When a measure is under deliberation, it is the duty as well as the right of every citizen to express his opinion about it, and give his reasons. When the reasons have been heard, and the majority have decided, the rest ought to submit: otherwise government never can go on, never can exist. If the government be a bad one, alter it; if its powers be too great, abridge them; but while it remains unaltered it ought to be obeyed; otherwise the laws will cease to rule, and the dominion of force be set up in their stead. On this subject I take great pleasure in citing the opinion of a very respectable senator, who voted against the treaty. The day after it was ratified in the senate, he told me "*that he disliked it, and had thought it his duty to vote against it in the senate;—but that it was now done, was so far an act of government, to which every good citizen ought to submit and that he wished sincerely the people of the United States might be satisfied with it.*" This sentiment does him the highest honour, and is worthy, in my opinion, of imitation by every friend to his country.

Public Sales.

To-morrow, at 10 o'Clock, will be sold at the VENDUE STORE,

Bandanno Handkerchiefs,
Linens, Muslins,
AND A VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS,
FOR CASH.
ALSO,
A few Dry Goods,
On a long Credit.
ROGERSON & BENT, V. M.
March 10.

Private Tuition.

A PERSON well calculated to instruct a few children, would wish to engage in a private family, who might want a female of that description. As emolument is not so much the object as a comfortable situation in a respectable family, she trusts that those with whom she may engage will have no reason to complain either of her abilities or disposition. She would have no objection to a small distance in the country.—A letter directed to E. R. at the Printing-office shall be duly attended to.
March 10.

STRONG & TABLE
BEER,
FOR SALE
At the UNION BREW-HOUSE,
South end of ALEXANDRIA.
March 10 1796.

Will be Sold,

On Saturday the 26th of March, 1796,

THE Personal Estate of Richard Arell, deceased, at the place of his late dwelling; consisting of Two Negro Men, a House Wench, and a Male Child; a Horse, Cow, Dray, and Cart; Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.——Six months credit will be given on all sums over Fifty Dollars, the purchaser giving a negotiable note in the Bank of Alexandria, with an approved indorser.

All persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make payment, and those who have claims are requested to bring them forward.

GEORGE JENKINS,
AND
P. G. MARSTELLER, } Adm'rs.
March 10.

CARNE & SLADE,

Have just imported
AN ASSORTMENT OF
Hardware and Cutlery,
Plated, Britannia, Japanned, and Tin Ware,
AMONG WHICH ARE,
Tea and Coffee Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots, Candlesticks, Waiters, Ladies' patterns, &c.
A few casks of Paints; Packthreads; Seaming, Sail, and Shop Twine; Worsted Rugs; and a large quantity Camomile Flowers.
They have likewise on hand Anvils, Vices, Tin Plate, Rolled Iron, Blistered Steel, Iron Wire; and different kind of Woolens, such as Flannels, Baizes, Serges, Blankettings, Duroys, &c.
Which they offer for sale at their Store in Fairfax-street, adjoining Ricketts and Newton's new buildings.
March 1, 1796.

William Bowie,

TAYLOR and HABIT MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has remov'd to Prince street, two doors above the post-office.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave respectfully to solicit a continuance of their favours.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may please to favour him with their commands may have any article in his line made up and finished in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

N. B. The house in Fairfax street, next door to the naval office, to let—for further particulars enquire above, or to Mr. Lanty Crow near the premises.
February 11- gm.

The Schooner
BETSEY,
Of Currituck, bound to Baltimore, will take a freight on reasonable terms. She is in complete order, and expects to sail on Thursday or Friday.
Apply to the Master on board,
JEHU WHITE.
March 10.

THE Commissioners appointed by an act of General Assembly of Virginia for forming an artificial road from Little River in Loudoun County, to the town of Alexandria—Give notice that the books will be opened for receiving subscriptions under the said act, on Wednesday the 13th of April next, in the towns of Winchester and Alexandria, and will continue open for that purpose for three days, or longer if the subscription is not filled up. The subscribers are to advance twenty dollars for each share, at the time of subscribing, and will not be called on for a further sum until the progress of the work will make it necessary, and then, as they conceive, by different and easy instalments. As this business promises great advantage to the adventurers and utility to the public the commissioners flatter themselves that monied and patriotic men will come forward on the occasion.

DIE *Commissioniers ernant bey einer General Assembly von Virginien, um eine gepflasterte Strase zu formiren von dem flus genant die kleine Reiser zu der Stadt Alexandria—Machen hiermit bekant das subscriptions bücher unter gemelter acte geöfnet werdenden 13ten nachsten Abrill, in der Stadt Wincheser und in der Stadt Alexandria, und werden trey tage oder langer offen bleiben bis die anzahl der subscribenten complet ist—bey unterschreibung wirt zwanzig Thaler auf Jedes Theil vorgeschossen, das übriche wirt in verschiedenen Terminen bezahlt, und nicht ehender verlangt als es zum fortgang des geschaffts nötig ist—Man verspricht sich das die unternemung zum algemeinen nutzen, und zum gewinn der subscribenten ausfallen wirt.*

Deswegen flatiren sich die Commissioniers das die patriotische herren welche gelt haben sich bey diser gelegenheit zeigen werden.

Alexandria, 20th Feb. 1796.

AT a meeting of Commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature of this state to open books and receive subscriptions for a Turnpike Road to be made from this place to the Great Falls of Potomac, a sufficient number being present to authorise their proceeding on the business; they therefore hereby give notice that a book will be opened at the Court House, in the town of Alexandria, on Monday the 28th day of March next, and will be continued open from nine o'Clock in the morning until six in the evening, for four successive days, to receive subscriptions for that purpose, when and where those who wish to become subscribers will be pleased to attend in person, or by proxy.

RICHARD CONWAY,
JOHN POTTS,
JONAH THOMPSON,
WILLIAM HODGSON,
ROBERT YOUNG.

NOTICE.

HAVING received from Mr. William Wilson, on the 1st of January last, his Note to Mr. Francis Olanyer, sen. for the sum of Four Thousand, Seven Hundrad and Sixty-six Dollars, Seven Cents, payable here on the 1st day of March, inst.—which Note I forwarded under cover to said Mr. Olanyer, in Philadelphia, on the 4th of January, and has never got to his hands.

Notice is hereby given,

That the said Note will not be paid if presented to Mr. Wilson, as the same must have been fraudulently obtained. I have, in consequence, received this day the amount, for account of Mr. Olanyer,
March 4. WM. HODGSON.

FOR SALE,
The Rope Walk in this Town,
with the term of servitude of several blacks, who are good Rope-Makers. The Rope Walk is in good order and may work 20 hands with care. Possession may be had the 15th of next month. A credit of six months will be given—the payment to be secured by a note negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria with a good endorser. Further particulars will be made known on application to
JAMES IRVIN.
Alexandria, Feb. 16. t. f.

Wanted to Hire,

A *NEGRO BOY*, between 11 and 13 years of age, who is accustomed to House work, and who can be well recommended for his honesty. Apply to the Printer.
March 10, 1796.

Lots for Sale.

I WILL sell for cash or back lands, military in preference, several valuable Lots near Messrs. Thomas Patten and Co's. new buildings on King street; and the fee simple of two Lots now occupied by Mr. George Rutter and John Boyer, which pay sixteen pounds per annum. Mr. Thomas Irvin will shew the ground, and the terms may be known by applying to me in Prince William County. VAL. PEERS.

N. B. Mr. Dobbin will forward any application to me.
Ellen Vale, Feb. 15. 1m.

SOLILOQUY OF A HIGHWAYMAN.

——But muſt Louiſa then—our tender babes—
Muſt they untimely ſink into the grave?
Muſt all be victims of a fate ſo ſore.
The world will nothing give but batren frowns:
What then remains?——There ſtands the wretched hut;
I dare not enter—Heaven befriend them all!
What then remains?—The night ſteals on apace;
The ſick moon labours through the mixing clouds.—

Yes—that were well—O dire neceſſity——
It muſt be ſo—deſpair do what thou wilt!

——I faint with fear,
With terror, and fatigue. This foreſt's gloom
Suits well the ſad diſorder of my ſoul.
The paſſing owl ſhrieks horrible her wail;
And conſcience broods o'er her prophetic note.
Light ſprings the hare upon the withered leaf;
The rabbit frolics—and the guilty mind
Starts at the ſound as at a giant's tread!

Ah me! I hear the horſe upon the road!
Forgive me Providence—forgive me man——
I tremble through the heart. The clatt'ring hoof
Re-echoes through the wood—the moon appears,
And lights me to my prey——
——Stop traveller!

Miſcellany.

THE ASHES OF COLUMBUS.

The ſtory publiſhed a few days ſince of the removal of the aſhes of Columbus from St. Domingo to Cuba, has excited ſome curioſity, and an explanation has been called for.

In a French paper publiſhed in Philadelphia there is ſome information on this ſubject, but we have not time to tranſlate the whole, nor do we think it worth the trouble. The ſtory is ſupported by ſlight evidence, but it is undoubtedly believed by the Spaniards in the iſle that the remains of Columbus were tranſported, at his requeſt when living, from Spain to St. Domingo.

The tradition of the iſland, ſupported by ſome evidence is, that the remains of Chriſtopher Columbus were removed from Valladolid to Seville, where they were depoſited in the Cathedral under a ſtone, bearing an inſcription in Caſtillian.

A Caſtillay Arragon,
Otro mondo dio Colon.

Hiſtorians relate that from thence his remains were tranſported to St. Domingo, but the time is not fixed. A ſynod held in 1683, ſpeaking of the church in that place, ſay, that the aſhes of Chriſtopher Columbus and his brother Don Louis, repoſe in two lead coffins. But the ignoraunce of theſe people is obvious, for Chriſtopher Columbus had no brother by the name of Louis.

Don Joſeph Solana, a lieutenant of the navy of Spain and Don Manuel Sanchez, a canon of the church, have both furniſhed ſuch information as they could obtain, relative to this fact. They have certified that, not long ago, the wall of the church was pulled down to be rebuilt, and there was found a ſtone coffin, incloſed in one of lead, containing human bones, and another not far diſtant, which were ſuppoſed to be the remains of Columbus and his brother Barthelemy, which tradition, and the report of the Synod had informed before were depoſited in that church. The archives of this church were burnt when the city was taken and pillaged by Sir Francis Drake in 1686. No record therefore of tranſactions prior to that year are to be found but it is an agreed traditional fact that the bones of Chriſtopher Columbus were depoſited there, and the diſcovery of the coffins in the ſituations deſcribed, an event that happened in 1793, affords ſtrong grourds to believe the tradition.

It was a natural wiſh of Columbus to be buried in the country he had diſcovered. Reports add, that he deſired the chains which he had worn in Spain, might be depoſited with him—but that the Spaniards did not comply with this part of his requeſt, becauſe they would not preſerve ſuch a monument of their ſhame. *Minerva.*

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

A Card and the reply to it.

About ten or twelve years ago ſome robbers broke into the houſe of a gentleman in Stanhope ſtreet, and ſtole ſome plate and other articles. A few days after, the following notice appeared in the Daily Advertiſer:

A CARD.

"Mr. R——s of Stanhope ſtreet preſents his moſt reſpectful compliments to the gentlemen who did him the honor of eating a couple of roaſt chickens, drinking ſundry tankards of ale, and three bottles of old Madeira, &c. at his houſe on Monday night. *In their haſte* they took away the tankards, they are heartily welcome to that; and the table ſpoons, and to the light guineas, which were in an old red morocco pocket book, they are alſo *heartily welcome*; but in the ſaid pocket-book there were ſeveral looſe papers, which, conſiſting of private memorandums, receipts, &c. can be of no uſe to his *kind* and *friendly* viſitors, but are important to him; he therefore hopes, and truſts, they will be ſo polite as to take ſome opportunity of returning them. For an old family watch which was in the ſame drawer, he cannot aſk on the ſame terms; but if any way can be pointed out, by which he could replace it with twice as many heavy guineas as they can get for it, he would gladly be the purchaſer; and is with all due reſpect, theirs, &c. W. R."

A packet was a few nights afterwards dropped into the area of his houſe containing the book and papers, with this apologiſtical epiſtle:

SIR,

You are quite a *gemman*. Your madery we be's not uſe to, and it got into our upper works, or we would niver have cribb'd your papers. They be all marched back again with the red book. Your ale was mortal good, and the tankard and ſpoons were mke into *a white ſoup*, in Duke's plaice, two hour before day lite. The old family watch caſes were, at the ſame time made into a *brown gravy*, and the *gu's* are *new chriſtened* and on their voyage to Holland. If they had not been *tranſported*, you ſhould have had 'em agen, for you are quite a *gemman*, but you know, as they have been chriſtened and got a new name, they would no longer be of your *old* family. And ſoe, Sir, we have nothing more to ſay, but that we be much obliged to you, and ſhall be glad to ſarve you by night or by day, and are yours till death.

A. B. & C.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the POST OFFICE at Alexandria on the 1ſt of March, 1796.

A.—Joſias P. Adams, Phebe Arell, John Abert.
B.—Monſ. Bancheteau, John Barber, George Barnes, Richard Burman, John Barton, William Beale, William Brown, Alexander Bickerton, William Bucken, James Brandon, Joſeph Boone, James Brauen.
C.—John Carven, Thomas Clagget and Co, Paul Cudmore, Roger Coltart, Thomas Crand, David Coady.
D.—William Darnes, Benjamin T. Dulany, T. S. Dade.
E.—Joſeph Engliſh, Samuel Evans.
F.—Monſieur Freignet, Cumberland Ferguſon; Jacob Furney, Beale Fowler, Monſieur Florance.
G.—James Gunnell, George Gordon.
H.—John Holden, George Hokes, William Hamilton, Hamilton and Elliott, Paul Headly,
K.—James Keith.
L.—Theodrick Lee, Mr. Lemoine, Opie Lindſay, John Lloyd, William Lyles, Daniel Lane, Charles Love, Richard Libby, Thomas Lloyd, John Luce.
M.—Mr. Morell, Mr. M'Cue, Thomas M'Nutt, Benjamin R. Morgan, Alexander Montgomery, Suſan Maſon, Peter Miller, Mrs. Matkins, Jonathan Mandeville, Charles M'Grath, Rev. James Muir, Ann Morton, John Turner, Catharine Mann, John Maſon, Guſtavus Maſon.
N.—Joſiah Nickerſon, Mr. Nicholſon, Gregory Noland.
O.—William Oden, Anthony O'Donnel.
P.—William Payne, Lawſon Peaſon, Alexander Perry, Charles Page, Thomas Poſt, Dan Pinyard, Walter Pohrery.
R.—Sarah Rickerton, John Rhodes, Joſeph Rincker, Mr. Runnells, Abraham Reynolds.
S.—John Sunday, Mathew Sexſmith, Auſtin Smith, Thomas Stewart, William Summers, John Shaw, Margaret Steel, William Shaw.
T.—Nathaniel Twining, James Taylor, Mrs. Terrett, John Tenant, Philip Traſh, John Taylor, Robt. Taylor.
W.—Thomas Weſt, Robert Wilſon, William Whitton, John and Robert Wheaton, William Waſhington, William Wools, Richard Wren, John Wallace.
Y.—Peter Young.

J. M. M'REA, P. M.

Coppei and Tin Manufactory.

JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Lynchburg to this place in a houſe in King-ſtreet, two doors above M'Knight's tavern, where he intends to carry on his buſineſs in all its various branches, ſuch as making and mending all kinds of gold, ſilver, copper and tin work. He likewiſe tin-old copper tea kettles, ſauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his buſineſs, may be had either by wholeſale or retail, and thoſe who buy to ſell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the ſhorteſt notice in the beſt manner, and warranted, ſuch as bridle bit ſtirrup irons, buckles, tips and ſaddleboſſes, made in the neweſt faſhions; mill brands cut, either in copper or iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, ſuch as clock bells, ear bells for horſes, and ſkillets; the bellbjls warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILL INKS

Made at the above ſhop, and at a moderate price The above articles will be done in a maſterly manner.

☞ Alſo Clocks, Watches and Mathematical Inſtruments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

☞ He has on hand and now offers for ſale, at a moderate price, at the above houſe, ſundry articles of gold, ſilver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, ſeals, keys, lockets, and breaſt pins.

The higheſt price given for old gold, ſilver, copper braſs, pewter or lead.

MORDECAI MILLER

HAS juſt received a handſome aſſortment of SILVER WATCHES, conſiſting of cap'd and jewel'd, plain cap'd, patent and other ſeconds, and a variety of plain do. all of which he will warrant to be good.

Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. as uſual.—Coral, Beads, Rattles and bells for Children, &c. &c.

☞ ANY PERSON WISHING TO PURCHASE

LAND

On the Potomack River,

May be ſupplied by applying to PHILIP FITZHUGH of Marmion, King George's County, Virginia, who has for ſale One or Two of the moſt valuable Tracts on the River—one of them the place he now reſides at, containing from 2500 to 3000 acres, a large proportion of which is heavily timbered; the timber conſiſting of very large Poplar, Oak, Hiccory, Aſh, Gum, Cherry, Black Walnut, and a variety of other wood, particularly Cedar, which is to be found on every part of the Land that has been cleared and turned out for paſture. Large Apple and Peach Orchards, with a variety of other fruits. An excellent Two Story Dwelling Houſe, Ice Houſe, and in ſhort every building man can wiſh for, and all in good repair—Any Perſon wiſhing to purchaſe may be accommodated with all the Stock, Farming Utenſils, Negroes, &c. belonging to the above Eſtate, amongſt which are ſome of the moſt Valuable Workmen in the State. There is a beautiful crop of Small Grain now growing, and he will either finiſh the preſent crop and give poſſeſſion the 1ſt of January next, or give immediate poſſeſſion if the Purchaſer wiſhes it.

March 3.

NOTICE.

THE Stock-holders of the BANK of ALEXANDRIA, will pleaſe to take notice, that the 2d payment of 40 dollars on each ſhare of the augmented ſtock will be payable on the 21ſt inſt. and are informed that any Bank Notes from Philadelphia to Alexandria will be taken in payment.

At a meeting of the Preſident and Directors of the Bank of Alexandria on Monday the 29th Feb. 1796, Reſolved, that ſo ſoon as one thouſand ſhares are ſubſcribed (there being 587 ſhares already ſubſcribed) to the augmented Capital, and the four firſt payments fully compleated, that the board will then proceed to diſcount at ſixty days, ſo that the time ſhall commence on or before the 23d May next.

By order of the Board,
GURDEN CHAPIN, *Caſhier.*

Alex. March 1, 1796.

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 22, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcription Book is kept open at the Bank for the purpoſe of receiving ſubſcriptions to the augmented ſtock, and will continue open until the whole number of ſhares are filled up.

By order of the board,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſh'r.

N. B. Any Bank paper from Philadelphia to Alexandria, will be taken for the mony to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thurſday the 21ſt January next, a ſubſcription will be opened at the Court-houſe in this town, under the direction of the Preſident and Directors of the Bank, for an augmentation of Seventeen Hundred and Fifty ſhares to the capital of the Bank of Alexandria, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, and continue open for 30 days, or until the whole are ſubſcribed—each ſhare is two hundred dollars and payable in the following manner, viz.

Ten dollars for each ſhare at the time of ſubſcribing—Forty dollars more in 60 days—Twenty-five dollars more in 90 days—Fifty dollars more in 105 days—and Seventy-five dollars more in 165 days from the time of opening the ſubſcription.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, *Caſhier.*

Alex. Dec. 11, '95.

Notice.

ALL Millers ſending Flour to this market, are requeſted to be more particular in the ſize and quality oft heir barrels than heretofore.—As ſome are yet at a loſs to know the ſize required, I here ſet it down, to wit. 27 inches in length, and 17 inches diameter in the head; they are likewiſe requeſted to be uniform in their brands; in addiiton to the diſtinguiſhable brand of their mill, No. 2, 196 with ſuperfine in full on all they judge of that quality. Thoſe who do not comply with the above directions muſt expect to pay the penalties preſcribed by law.

D. DOUGLASS, Flour Inſpector.

Alexandria, Feb. 14, 1796. 3m

Notice.

THE partnerſhip which lately ſubſiſted between JAMES ABERNETHY and WILLIAM LOWRY, under the firm of WILLIAM LOWRY and Co. was diſſolved by mutual conſent, on the firſt of February laſt. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid firm, are requeſted to call for payment; and all debtors thereto, to make immediate payment, (or ſuits will be commenced) to James Abernethy, who is authorized to ſettle the ſame.

JAMES ABERNETHY
WILLIAM LOWRY.

Baltimore, March 1, 1796.